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Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung Vow to Fight for Democracy, Issue Statement in Seoul and Washington

Compiled from Wire Services

South Korea's two prominent dissident leaders – Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung – jointly declared on Aug. 13 that they "solemnly swear" to sacrifice everything they have for their country's democratization.

In a statement, the two former opposition leaders said they were joining hands for democracy to atone for their failure in 1980 to prevent what they called the "cruel deaths and injuries of tens of hundreds of democratic citizens" and "a continuation of the people's sufferings."

The 10-page mimeographed statement was read by Kim Yong Sam at his Seoul home before more than 20 reporters representing foreign and domestic media. It was signed by both Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung.

Kim Yong Sam, who two months ago was freed from house arrest, said the same statement also was being released in Washington by Kim Dae Jung, who was allowed to leave the country last Christmas after serving more than two years in prison on sedition charges.

The incident of which they spoke in the statement was a period of political confusion that followed the assassination of Chon's mentor Pak Jung Hi in October 1979, when the two Kims and former Premier Kim Jong Pil were prominently mentioned as leading presidential candidates.

Disagreement among the three on how to hold the elections, coupled with a series of nationwide, student-led, anti-government demonstrations, opened the way for a military takeover, led by then Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The Aug. 13 statement was issued in commemoration of Korea's 38th liberation day Aug. 15, the day when Korea was freed from Japanese colonial rule at the end of World War II. Kim said he and Kim Dae Jung in Washington had some contact concerning the joint statement, and it was drafted by Kim Yong Sam at the request of the other Kim. He declined to say how the two made contact with each other.

Deeply ashamed of the fact that the two opposition leaders failed to unite together for democracy in 1980 the two Kims now "join hands together" to struggle for democratization with the people, the statement said.

"Fellow citizens, please forgive us for our shortcomings, and accept us as your comrades-in-arms on the democratic front. We two solemnly swear that we will devote everything we have to the nation and the democratic altar to remain as fellow citizens among the people, with the people and at their will," it said.

Declaring that the nation was at a critical moment as far as democracy was concerned, the statement said "what we have to fear most now is not the oppression of a dictatorship itself but giving up the hope for democratization."

The two Kims said their aim now is not to take over the government but to realize the nation's democratization, and called on politicians to stand up and join them so that "our silence will not be recorded by our posterity as submission to the dictatorship."

Kim said he is "always ready and willing" to meet Chon to discuss the nation's democratization. He said he made this clear when he ended a 23-day hunger strike in June demanding democratic reforms, but he said he has received no response from the government.

The statement said the pair's primary targets now are to have all political prisoners freed, all "undemocratic" laws and decrees amended to ensure basic rights, including freedom of the press, and the constitution changed so as to guarantee a free choice of government by the people.

Turning to U.S.-Korea relations, the two Kims said they hoped the forthcoming visit here by President Ronald Reagan in November would not amount ultimately to "supporting the dictatorial regime and approving its repression of the people and dictatorial system."

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the banned New Democratic Party Aug. 13 held a news conference at his home in Seoul. Kim said during the conference he and former south Korean "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung (above) who is now in Washington will jointly struggle for democratic reforms. (UPI)

Nakasone's Insensitive Remarks

Korean victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima protested insensitive comments made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Aug. 6, reported the Japan Times.

While visiting a home for A-bomb victims in Hiroshima, Nakasone said: "The Japanese have been doing well for as long as 2,000 years because there are no foreign races (in the nation)."

A Korean victim commented later that such a "thoughtless statement" should never have been made because many Koreans and other foreigners were also victims of the atomic bombing.

There are approximately 700,000 Koreans residing in Japan.

Seoul's IPU Conf. Rejected

Mali, Guyana, Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Guinea, Benin, etc. clarified their determined stand not to attend the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and in many countries of the world the conference which the U.S. and south Korea are scheming to hold in Seoul is opposed and rejected. This is an expression of their principled and fair stand on the question of the venue of the conference and fully accords with the desire and demand of the progressive and peaceloving peoples of the world.

Rodong Sinmun on Aug. 11 stressed this in a commentary titled "Principled and Fair Stand."

The author of the commentary says:

In choosing the venue of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union it had been the usage to designate a place which is agreed upon by delegates of all member nations of the union and which gives no hindrance to their participation. In disregard of this, the U.S. and south Korea had Seoul designated as the venue of the forthcoming Inter-Parliamentary conference by a conspiratorial method. World conscience and unbiased public opinion reject this, expressing their irrepressible abhorrence.

The fact that the world people and many countries oppose the convocation of the Inter-Parliamentary conference in Seoul and refuse to attend it gives patent proof that the determinedly oppose the splittist policy of the U.S. and the south Korea to use the conference in their "two Koreas" plot.

U.S. Increases Mil. Presence in Central America

Speaking at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Shultz raved that the large-scale U.S. war exercises to be staged in Central America are aimed at demonstrating the U.S. capacity of involvement in this region. This is tantamount to declaring war to stamp out by force of arms the struggle of the peoples in this region for justice and liberation.

On account of the dangerous moves of the U.S., the Central American situation is now being further aggravated. As was reported, large-scale war exercises participated in by mobile units of the U.S. Navy will continue till February next year in the waters of both shores of Nicaragua and in the territory of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua.

At present the U.S. has mobilized nearly 20,000 troops and many naval vessels in intensifying aggression on Nicaragua. To all intents and purposes, this proceeds from their vicious aim of completely blockading Nicaragua from the sea and the land to prevent her relations with outside and thus stifling the Nicaraguan revolution in its cradle.

Seized with uneasiness and fear in face of the deep-going changes in Central America, Washington is directing the spearhead of attack first of all against victorious Nicaraguan revolution.

The provocative utterances of Shultz cannot be construed otherwise than that the U.S. is going to expand in real earnest the armed intervention against Nicaragua and infiltrate their aggression forces into Nicaragua immediately, if necessary.

Indications are that the U.S. far from drawing a proper lesson from the bankruptcy of their Central American policy, trying to recover from their setback with "strength" This is nothing but a daydream of "strength" fanatics who believe that a big stick is everything.

The U.S. ruling quarters had better realise that the balckmail and threat with strength will solve no problem.

Kissinger Described As "Fox"

U.S. President Reagan appointed former State Secretary Kissinger as the chief of the "Special Committee on Central America." In this connection Rodong Sinmun Aug. 9 carried a short comment titled "Putting Up 'Fox' ", which said:

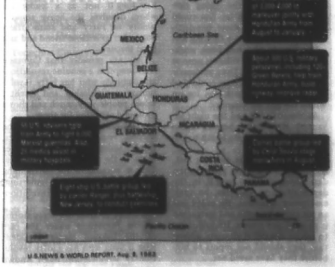
As for Kissinger he earned ill-fame at the time of Nixon for his foxy nature. At one time Reagan himself heaped abuses on him.

But recently Reagan placed him at a heavy post in the aggressive tool, praising him to the skies. No wonder the U.S. public opinion was flabbergasted for a while.

This tells that the U.S. is quite in a fix, isolated, rejected in Central America.

Reagan is trying to use this crafty fox-like kissinger in driving a wedge and sowing discord among Central American countries and thus stem the rising tide of the struggle against U.S. and for independence in this region.

But it is as foolish as trying to catch fish with a broken net for the U.S. ruling circles to use Kissinger to get something.



By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (19)

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Fervent Love for Working People

(Continued from the previous issue)

Still feeling anxiety, he took steps to get a plane ready to fly to the Indian Ocean in time of emergency.

From that moment, radio messages flew back and forth between Korea and the Indian Ocean with deep concern for the two unknown seamen who were hovering between life and death.

A few hours later the ship entered the Madras port and the two patients underwent an operation in a good hospital. Thus, they got out of danger.

Soon the two sailors got well, and today they are working faithfully at their posts for the socialist homeland.

History knows no example of a whole party and state turning out like this to save the lives of common workers, neither celebrated leaders nor millionaires.

How can we credit the survival of the two sailors simply to modern medicine? Was it not a great love for man that worked the wonder?

Stories about the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il's love for man are widespread like legends everywhere in Korea.

It happened towards the end of 1974 when the "70-day battle" was going on. A worker who was participating in it at the Kim Chaek Iron Works in Chongjin, a northern industrial city of Korea, fell unconscious in an accident and was near death.

Informed of this at midnight, the dear leader took steps at once to treat him, dispatching medical workers to the spot.

He stayed up all night inquiring about the man's condition through the telephone; he kindly told the officials concerned again and again that they should save him by all means and enable him to come back as healthy as before to the blast furnace and personally sent valuable medicines for bringing him back to life.

The worker lay senseless for 15 days. People believed it was beyond the power of modern medicine to save him. But he revived and soon returned to his work. This was little short of a miracle.

Here is another touching story of love for man which took place at a fishing hamlet on the West Sea of Korea.

One day in February 1975, an accident occurred on the West Coast. A girl was gathering clams without noticing the rising tide which came in swiftly. She could not get back to the shore, but drifted away to the sea on a floating ice.

Her friends who had been working with her and all villagers were at a loss what to do. They anxiously called after her, but they could find no way to bring back the ice on which the girl was stranded.

As the dark fell and the night advanced, the weather became colder and colder and the sea began to rise violently.

People thought the girl was lost. A detailed report was made to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in the depth of night. At this, he took emergency measures. He called out an air corps by radio and instructed it to send out planes. He told them to rescue the girl at all costs, adding that they should not report to him before they have saved her.

How moving this words are! They touch thousands of people to the hearts.

The world has never known a warmer love and a greater care.

This warm love set the hearts of the fliers ablaze with loyalty.

Planes were mobilized without delay and the operations to save the girl were started. But in the darkness of the night it was hardly possible to spot the girl on a small floating ice being tossed about in the open, rough sea.

The flying corps continued searching the sea night and day, for more than 20 hours, and at last succeeded in locating the girl.

Like this, the great, warm love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il which gives people life, youthful vigour, joy and happiness is extended to the miners working at the cutting faces thousands of feet underground, to the lighthouse keepers on solitary islets, to a nameless girl on a floating ice drifting away hopelessly in the rough sea, to a worker who was at the door of death, and to all Koreans.

The fervent love of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the people and his noble humanity are combined with his prominent leadership to bring forth a great force that nothing in the world can match.

Indeed, government in Korea is government imbued with great love for the people.

Great Teacher

Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in Korea, said that the revolution begins with rallying kindred spirits and is carried to completion by their united strength.

Love and fidelity of revolutionary comrades constitute a great driving force to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and to overcome all tribulations and difficulties and carry the revolution to victory by their united efforts.

This truth, which was clarified by Kim Hyong Jik over 60 years ago and the correctness of which was proved in the 50-year long revolutionary practice of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, is splendidly realized by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to bring out its worth to the full now.

I could see that everyone I met in Pyongyang and in the provinces regarded the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il not as a leader on whom devolves the heavy responsibility of Party and state affairs but rather as a close friend and as a great teacher.

They say proudly that Comrade Kim Jong Il is a genuine revolutionary comrade who has lofty revolutionary comradeship and fidelity, values people very much and shows profound affection for them.

A revolutionary leader enjoys the deepest respect of his comrades, firmly unites them and inspires them to the revolutionary struggle. This is because of his outstanding thoughts, superb art of leadership, lofty comradeship and revolutionary fidelity.

Brought up amid the fierce storms of the revolution under the care of the beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has a lofty revolutionary comradeship never known in human history and the respected mother Kim Jong Suk who was infinitely kind-hearted and was a shining paragon of revolutionary comradeship, Comrade Kim Jong Il came to a deep realization in his early days of the value of revolutionary comrades and the might of genuine comradely love.

His love for his revolutionary comrades is most ardent and infinitely generous and profound. This is because he has a most kind-hearted disposition, great enthusiasm and rare magnanimity.

Before anything else, he gives people most precious political lives and kindly leads them to keep them shining for ever.

People have political as well as physical lives. Political lives are precious and decide the worth of people as social beings, enabling them to enjoy a true life. This is the truth of life elucidated by the great Kimilsungist view on life.

If a man forfeits his political life, he is as good as dead.

This is why the Korean revolutionaries value their political integrity more than anything else; this enables them to lead a most worthwhile life and will make them enjoy an eternal life even after their death.

They are not like natural flowers that bloom just for a season and then fade away. They are fighters devoted to the cause of Kimilsungism; they keep their beautiful flowers of revolution blooming all their life without fading or withering away.

Every Korean comrade we meet speaks of his worthwhile life and proudly refers to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the eternal guardian of his political life.

For a long time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il personally looked after the ideological and political life of Li In Suk, a new star at the Korean Film Studio, educating her to bring her up to be a revolutionary soldier faithful to the fatherly leader and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. He tempered her in practical work and kindly looked after her political and ideological growth, thereby leading her to become a Party member.

On the day when she had the honour of being admitted to the Party, he called on her at her workplace to congratulate her and inspired her to work harder.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il puts all his heart into bringing up people to be most loyal to the great leader. Whenever he discovers a new bud among them, he fosters and brings it into full bloom, however trifling it might be.

It is really moving to hear that he gave individual guidance scores of times to a young composer who did not have much experience in musical creation. This clearly shows how deep his love for his revolutionary comrades is. He would often call the composer to his office to listen to his new music; sometimes he would visit his studio to spend whole nights creating new pieces of music with him, choosing new tunes for him. He even remembered the composer's old product which he himself had already forgotten, and helped him to perfect it to be one popular with the people.

Thanks to his wholehearted teaching and guidance for so many years, the composer became at last a People's Artiste and an honourable winner of "Kim Il Sung Prize".

In Korea, under his warm comradely care many people who were once poorly qualified politically have thus grown up to be Workers' Party members, People's Artistes, Labour Heroes, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, and competent cadres of the Party and the state.

From a loftiest revolutionary comradeship, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il values all workers more than anything else in this world and meticulously looks after their work and life.

He is always deeply concerned about how to provide better living and working conditions to all workers and spares nothing for this, so that they carry out the great leader's instructions thoroughly. He says that only by going through reports in one's office, one cannot get acquainted with the living and working conditions of people. So he makes it a rule to go out to various places to find facts at first hand and takes measures to solve problems.

He always pays deep attention to the work of the people under him. When he puts an electronic computer, he thought of the chief engineer of the Hwanghae Iron Works who was directing production, and sent it to him.

This computer was simple and handy. So the functionaries of the Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) had sent it to him as a gift.

He always gives thought to people before himself. Thus, he sent a worker under him even the electronic computer presented to him for his use.

Here is an episode about his deep love shown to the family of an official. One spring the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was giving guidance to the TV station on the spot, when he learned that the cameraman Li Tae Hun had married some time before.

Later he sent for the cameraman and reproached him for having arranged his wedding without letting him know. Then he said to the cadres present, "This comrade has no parents, so I had thought I would arrange his wedding. But some time ago when I went to the TV station, I learned that he had had a quiet wedding. I had given him my phone number to ring me up whenever he had any problem. But he held it quietly without giving me a call."

He asked the cameraman in detail how his wife and he were faring, and learned that they were not living together. His wife was still remaining in the local area because they could not manage to get a house as yet. He was lost in thought for a while before he said that since he failed to arrange his wedding, he would have to get him a house at least.

One day a month later, the dear leader dropped in at his office without previous notice, and took the bewildered cameraman out in a car. They crossed the Mansu Bridge and stopped in front of a newly-built apartment house on the bank of the Potong River. The dear leader led the way up to Flat No. 3 on the first floor. He said, "Now, take this, it's your certificate of residence. I couldn't have let you live in an old house, you are a new family. That's why I am a bit delayed in finding a new flat for you. Go in and see if it suits your fancy." With this, the dear leader put the key of the flat in his hand and urged him to go in. The cameraman stood still where he was, feeling a lump in his throat. Only after seeing the man go inside, the dear leader left.

Gazing after the receding car, the cameraman stood shedding hot tears.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il also looks after the health of workers with parental care.

Saying that only when he sees people in good health, he feels at ease and that the sight of healthy people inspires him with strength, he gives instructions that at all institutions special attention should be paid to the workers' rest and health.

While he himself works without rest and sleep, he has got a decision adopted to ensure that people rest every Sunday and leave their work punctually every day without working after hour.

When he sees a man in poor health, he gets good medicine for him by addressing inquiries to various quarters. And when he receives report that a worker is in hospital, he makes it a point to call on him despite the pressure of work to console him and take various measures for his treatment.

Here is a story about his warm care for the family of an official working at a central institution.

The official was troubled with his sick wife. One day he was wasted on the phone. He did not expect it would be a call from the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, who said he had just heard of the illness of his wife, and reproached him for not telling him about it but worrying himself all alone.

Deeply moved, the official was standing silently with the receiver in his hand, when the dear leader's gentle voice rang again, "Don't tax your mind with worries any more. We must help each other in time of need."

These words overflowing with warm love made his heart full. In the evening the official hurried home and told his wife all about this, hardly able to contain his joy.

However, his wife who was lying in her sickbed said in tears that they should not worry the dear leader with their family's trouble, for he has to look after all affairs of the Party and the state.

So the official remained silent for a few days, when the dear leader gave him a ring again.

After another few days, valuable medicine sent by the dear leader was delivered to the home of the official.

Indeed, the medicine was priceless, permeated with his great love for man which makes it possible to cure a fatal disease.

His lofty, warm revolutionary love is felt by all people in this country who are fighting for the revolution. He regards them as precious revolutionary comrades, values them and shows utmost care for them.

Under this warm loving care, all people in Korea are leading a fruitful life and keep the red flowers of revolution in bloom.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il also has the highest sense of revolutionary duty.

His sense of revolutionary duty exerts great influence on his soldiers to consolidate genuine human relations and work faithfully for ever to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism, closely united around the great leader.

(To be continued)

DPRK Has Firmly Built Juche-Based Independent National Economy

By Matsumura Masateru, Vice-Chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party

A delegation of the Saitama Prefectural Solidarity Committee to Support Korean Reunification, headed by Matsumura Masateru, Vice-Chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and General Secretary of the Saitama Prefectural People's Council to Support the Realization of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, visited the DPRK on July 15-26. Here are his impressions of Korea:

Vice-Chairman Matsumura Masateru

–What is your most impressive thing during your visit to Korea?

Matsumura: Korea impressed me as a country carrying out the revolution and construction.

When we visited the Korean Revolution Museum, we learned Korean history well – how the Korean people developed their anti-Japanese armed struggles to restore their lost country and defeated the Japanese imperialists, and how, when the U.S. perpetrated the armed invasion of Korea, the Korean people beat them and defended the freedom and independence of Korea.

We saw concrete aspects of Korea's socialist construction in all areas including industry, agriculture, education, cultural art, people's life and so on. I was very astonished to learn that Korea had achieved great successes in a short period indeed.

In Japan, capitalism began to develop on a large scale after the Meiji Restoration and over 100 years have passed since then. But in Korea, a war broke out as soon as a new country was built. And it is only 30 years now since then.

It is a wonder that they have built their country in a period of only 30 years.

I think its guiding principle is the Juche idea initiated by President Kim Il Sung.

Through my visit to Korea, I could realize well that the fundamental principle of the Juche idea is thoroughly embodied in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

–What do you think of the vitality of the Juche idea?

Matsumura: I think the DPRK has firmly built an independent national economy on the basis of the Juche idea.

Korea abounds in underground resources. But Korea does not have such resources as crude rubber, oil or coking coal.

However, Korea chooses the way of settling problems by using existing resources instead of relying on resources from abroad, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

To attain the goal of 15 million tons of steel as one of the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, Korea utilized materials other coking coal because it does not produce it.

Korea is now producing steel without coking coal.

Korea set the goal of grain output at 15 million tons in the agricultural field.

Korea is building new lock gates on the lower Taedong River. Milim and Ponghwa lock gates have already been completed.

Work to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of land from tideland within the coming ten years is progressing on the West Sea Coast.

Thus, Korea is building lock gates and reclaiming land extensively from tideland in order to increase arable land.

We could not but repress our admiration at Korea embarking on the nature-remaking projects in order to realize its long-range plan and vigorously carrying out the struggle to strengthen the independence of its national economy, under the banner of the Juche idea.

–The Korean people on July 27 greeted the 30th anniversary of their victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. In the past 30 years, military tension has not been eased on the Korean Peninsula. What do you think is the cause of this tension?

Matsumura: We inspected the Military Demarcation Line. There was the Demilitarized Zone.

On the north Korean side, paddy and upland fields were under cultivation and here and there farming villages were seen. But on the south Korean side, we saw a tochika with a gun aimed at north Korea.

Then I immediately realized what the situation was. I realized that the "north" doesn't threaten the "south" but the U.S. and its junta pose a military threat to the "north" from the "south".

It is unthinkable that the "north" should attack the "south". Now, the Korean people are stepping up socialist construction and is strengthening the independent national economy by developing industry and agriculture. Is there a need for the north to bring a war on such a country?

The "menace from the north" is false propaganda by the U.S. and its lackeys. On the contrary, there is "an aggressive menace from the south." I felt that we must report on this reality to as many people as possible.

–What do you think of the proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in connection with the movement to support Korea's reunification?

Matsumura: President Kim Il Sung set forth a proposal to found a DCRK at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This is the most realistic and reasonable proposal for Korea's reunification.

We organized the Saitama Prefectural People's Council to Support the Realization of the DCRK three years ago and have been carrying on its movement. I am now more convinced through my visit to Korea that our movement is for a just cause.

I think this proposal is the proposal most suitable for Korea's national peculiarity in view of the history of the Korean nation.

There once existed Koryo as a unified state in Korea. President Kim Il Sung named the proposed unified state Koryo, in consideration of this history, didn't he?

The proposal is essentially to achieve Korea's national reunification, leaving the ideologies and social systems existing in north and south Korea as they are and removing misunderstanding and distrust. This is indeed excellent in content.

During our stay in Korea, we keenly felt that Korea's reunification is the supreme national task of the Korean people. For realization of their long-cherished desire, we'll have to be united in our effort to support it.

Since the Nakasone cabinet was inaugurated in Japan, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is being further strengthening. In this situation Korea's reunification is the common task of both the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The south Korean authorities are trying to host the 70th Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union this autumn. This is an absurd attempt to conceal the actual condition of south Korea as a colony and to show south Korea as if it were an independent state. So, we are opposed to this.

We'll oppose the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference scheduled in Seoul and expand our struggle to isolate the Chon Du Hwan junta internationally.

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

Workers' Efforts to Attain 1,500 Million Metre of Textiles

The working people in chemical and textile industries of Korea have turned out in the struggle to hit the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles ahead of schedule in hearty response to the decision of the 7th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Pyongyang Textile Combine found major reserves for increased production in making the operation of equipment high-speed and launched a powerful drive to increase the number of the rotation of the spindles by 4,000.

An energetic work is under way for remodeling hundreds of weaving machines into ones without shuttles.

The vinalon output at the February 8 Vinalon Complex is 20 per cent more than its present production capacity.

The carbide producers who are in charge of the first process of vinalon production have boosted the daily carbide output by over 200 tons by markedly reducing the heating time.

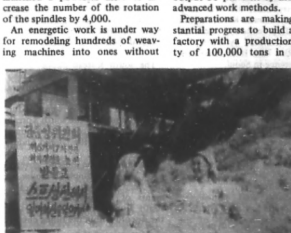
The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill introduced a continuously reeling machine, opening a new prospect for the increased production of rayon. And the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill has lifted the staple fibre output 50 per cent by introducing advanced work methods.

Preparations are making a substantial progress to build a vinalon factory with a production capacity of 100,000 tons in Sunchon district.

Technical subjects have already been worked out and the designing is being accelerated on a full-dress scale. The workers of the Sunchon chemical construction station have set out on the building of dwelling houses, hostels, dining rooms and other public service facilities at the construction site.

Work for creating the capacity of fibre production needed for attaining the 1,500 million metre target of textiles within 2 or 3 years and increasing the textile production capacity commensurately is going on in other places.

When the 1,500 million metre target of textiles is hit in Korea, 80 metres of textiles will go to each head of the population.



The Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill has lifted the staple fibre output 50 per cent by introducing advanced work methods.

1,000 Km Railway Lines Electrified

Railway lines extending more than 1,000 kilometres have been electrified over the last four years.

This is one of the successes made in the domain of railway transportation after the 18th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1979 which took measures for a new turn in railway transportation.

During this period, the electric railway builders have increased the speed of projects 1.5 times on an average. Thus the electrification of many sections including the Kowon-Pongsan, Koin-Manpo, Chongju-Chongsu sections was carried out in a brief time.

Today more than a half of the nation's railway lines have been switched over to electric traction and the proportion of traction by electric locomotives has increased by far in railway freight transport.

The output of electric locomotives at the end of last year was nearly 60 per cent up on that four years ago. And the output of heavy-duty wagons also showed a considerable rise.

The vinalon output at the February 8 Vinalon Complex is 20 per cent more than its present production capacity.

The railway transport capacity has grown beyond comparison in recent few years.

Last year railway freight transport went up to 109.6 per cent.

The 7th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK held recently set forth tasks for decisively improving and strengthening railway transportation. Now the railway transport workers are waging an energetic drive to implement the decision of the plenary meeting.

Tongchon County Changes Its Looks

Tongchon County, Kangwon Province, on the East Coast, has changed its looks.

The place was once known to be unfit for human habitation for the leanness of land and strong wind. Now there various domains of the national economy, such as industry, agriculture and fisheries, and culture have made proportional development and people's living standards are rising day by day.

More than 20 locally-run factories operate in the county. Their products of more than 600 kinds are more than enough to meet the demand of the county people. The county's gross local industrial output value showed a 50 per cent jump during the last five years.

Agriculture has also made a fast progress.

Irrigation and electrification were completed long ago and comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation are being stepped up vigorously.

Many cooperative farms reap 11 tons of maize and more than 8 tons of rice per hectare last year from the land which yielded no more than 0.8 tons of maize and 1.2 tons of rice before liberation.

As compared with the pre-liberation days, the area under fruits has expanded more than 15 times and the output of apples, pears, persimmons and other fruits has gone up 25 times.

With fisheries developing, the county supplies fresh fishes to other areas all the year round after meeting its own demand.

Some 50 schools at all levels, many nurseries and kindergartens and the county people's hospital and tens of *ri* (*ri* means town) people's hospitals and clinics are found in the country and a holiday home and sanatoria for working people are located on the seabeach of scenic beauty.

Water and bus services have been introduced into rural villages and a sufficient number of TV sets have found their way into all the populated areas.

Planned IPU Conference in Seoul Rejected

Many countries of the world are rejecting the planned IPU conference in Seoul. Here is the latest report on the matter as carried by the KCNA:

Zambia Will Not Send Its Delegation to Conference Declares President Kaunda

Zambia will never send its delegation to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in south Korea, declared Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia.

He said this when he met on August 2 a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Suk.

Noting that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the policy set forth by President Kim Il Sung, President Kaunda expressed firm support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Benin President Declares Again that Benin Will Not Attend Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul

Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin, reaffirmed in the name of the party of the people's revolution of Benin and the government and people of Benin that Benin will not attend the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul.

He stressed this at his meeting with the delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by its vice-Minister Kim Dae Bong.

The Benin party, Government and people, he said, have invariably supported the Korean people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung and this support and encouragement will be always unconditional and everlasting.

Guinea Refuses to Attend Inter-Parliamentary Conference Slated in Seoul

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly received a solidarity message from Damantang Camara, President of the National Assembly of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, which clarified the stand of Guinea not to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in south Korea.

The scheme to hold the 70th Conference in Seoul is, in essence, to create division within our single group which we joined with a faith, the message notes, and continues:

Considering that they are trying to legalize the division of Korea by holding the 70th conference of our authoritative organization in Seoul despite strong opposition of socialist countries and progressive countries, the National Assembly of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic has already proclaimed that it refuses to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Zimbabwe DecidesNot to Attend Inter-Parliamentary Conference Slated in Seoul

Joa, Secretary General of the Parliamentary Union of Zimbabwe, in his statement declared that Zimbabwe which does not recognize the south Korean puppet regime decided not to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul in October, according to the August 4 issue of the Zimbabwean paper "Herald".

He said the Zimbabwean parliament took this step reflecting the stand of its government supporting reunification of Korea.

Zimbabwe recognizes only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has made sincere efforts all along for Korea's reunification, he emphasized.

Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea Resolutely Opposes Convocation of Inter-Parliamentary Conference

Bjorguiv Froyin, Chairman of the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, staying in Korea made public a statement on August 6 in the name of the committee against the scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea.

The Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea resolutely opposes the convocation of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul, in October, the statement says, and continues:

It goes against reason for a parliament or a democratic organisation to choose a place destitute of parliament and democracy as the venue of its conference.

The south Korean "regime" is a brutal fascist "regime" which harshly tramples underfoot democracy and human rights.

In south Korea democratic political parties and organisations are forcibly dissolved and their members are arrested.

By hosting the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique intend to create the impression that they are enjoying an international "support" as an "independent state" and thus win international "support" for their "two Koreas" plot.

According to the usage of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is held in south Korea, the south Korean puppet clique will desperate attempt to conceal the military fascist rule and the new war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea and make haste with the creation of "two Koreas".

Taking such socio-political circumstances in south Korea into consideration, the world people should oppose the dispatch of delegations to Seoul by the parliaments of their countries

Seoul is the last place where the delegates of the dignified, sovereign and independent countries should have a meeting

Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union Should Not Be Held in Seoul, Says West German-Korean Friendship Association

Walfgang Pack, Chairman of the West German-Korean Friendship Association, now staying association against the scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea.

To send delegates to Chon Du Hwan, the murderer, is a challenge to the world people who desire democracy, peace and independence, he declared, and went on:

The south Korean "regime" is a military fascist "regime" which cannot survive a single day without U.S. protection.

The United States has turned south Korea into a dangerous powder magazine in Asia.

Human rights are ruthlessly violated in south Korea.

The south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime held in the clutches of the United States politically, economically, culturally and militarily.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference should be convened in another place where all its member nations can participate but a hindrance, the statement stressed.

Referring to the frantic new war provocation moves of the United States and south Korea, it stressed:

The United States and south Korea are trying to conceal their aggressive manoeuvres with the conference as an occasion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and ten-point policy of a unified state for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the statement said, and emphasized:

This reunification proposal is greatly contributing to the practical relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean Peninsula and enjoying world-wide support.

African Regional Committee For Friendship and Solidarity With Korean People Opposes Scheme to Hold 20th Inter-Parliamentary Conference In Seoul

The African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people recently issued an appeal against the scheme of the U.S. and the south Korean puppet clique to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

Noting that the danger of nuclear war is growing on the Korean Peninsula today and a tense situation has been created there in which a war may break out any moment due to the U.S., the appeal said:

Bringing forward the argument for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" the U.S. imperialists resort to a crafty move to have the south Korean puppet regime recognized internationally as an "independent state" and thereby realize the "two Koreas" plot.

For this very purpose they are machinating to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul despite strong opposition of many countries.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula is reminiscent of the year 1950 when they started a war of aggression in Korea.

The African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people calls upon all the friendship and solidarity organizations, in face of the grave situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, to check and frustrate the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea trilateral military alliance and the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea express more positive support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, for the present, wage a powerful movement against the scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee Calls For Boycott of Seoul Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee on August 8 issued an appeal under the headline "We call for boycott of the Seoul Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union."

Noting that the venue of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was decided upon against the past usage, the appeal said:

The danger of nuclear war is growing and military tension increasing on the Korean Peninsula due to the United States interference.

If the Seoul Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opens as plotted by the United States in disregard of the Korean people's desire and demand for world peace, it will leave a grave stain on the development of parliamentary democracy and the progress of history.

The Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee calls upon the dietmen of Japan and parliamentarians of other countries not to attend the conference, proceeding from the stand to achieve friendship and solidarity between Japanese and Korean youth and contribute to world peace and progress of mankind.

U.S.'s Scheme To Hold Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul Denounced by Nicaraguan Journalist

Nicaraguan journalist Freddy Gaitan Escorcia issued a talk in Pyongyang before leaving the DPRK on denunciation of the scheme of the U.S. to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

The U.S., having turned south Korea into their complete colony and military base, are manoeuvring to make south Korea behave like a "free country" and an "independent state" by setting the stage for the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

We condemn and indict to world mankind the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to force the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to participate in the conference slated in south Korea with political and economic blackmail and, in this way, make hast with the creation of the "two Koreas" and keep Korea divided forever.

The socialist and non-aligned countries should pay deep attention to such despicable moves of the U.S. imperialists.

If other countries attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference scheduled in Seoul, it will allow the U.S. imperialists to justify their occupation of south Korea and give south Korea an opportunity to style itself an "independent state" in the United Nations and other international conferences.

This political intrigue is entirely a "brainchild" of the U.S. imperialists.

We will never be duped.

After denouncing the criminal acts of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, stooge of U.S. imperialism, who barbarously suppressed the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, he noted:

To hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea where the independent right of humanity and democracy are totally trampled underfoot is an intolerable insult to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, I think.

I, therefore, bitterly condemn this before the world mankind and appeal to the world progressive journalists to lay bare before the world the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

South Korea Is Not a Place For Delegates of Sovereign States to Go, Says Nepalese Paper

The August 1 issue of the Nepalese paper "Jana Chetna" carried an article titled "Plot of the United States to hold 70th Inter-Parliametnary Conference in Seoul" in denunciation of the scheme of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to hold the conference in Seoul.

Noting that the scheme to hold the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul in October is connected with the "two Koreas" plot of the United States, the paper continued:

One of the purposes of the United States in this is to have the Chon Du Hwan clique's "government" their faithful stooge, recognized internationally at any cost.

Today many countries refuse to recognize the Chon Du Hwan "government" faithful to the United States, but recognize the DPRK as the sole legitimate state of the Korean nation. Therefore, the United States intends to make the countries participating in the conference recognize the south Korean "government" indirectly at least.

Another purpose of the U.S. is to create the impression that the Chon Du Hwan puppet regime enjoys a sort of international "support" and thereby deliver it from international isolation, lull the mounting anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the south Korean people and bridge over the crisis of their colonial rule.

The south Korean puppet group takes south Korean people who love justice into prisons and torture rooms and it has turned south Korea into a military camp of the United States and the south Korean economy into a colonial economy dependent upon the United States.

The inside of the present "government" is very complex because of the deep antipathy of broad segments of the people against the south Korean ruling quarters and the discord within the ruling circles.

South Korea is not a place for delegates of sovereign states to go.

The political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea where the fascists commit atrocities to repress the struggle of the people against the Americans and the Chon Du Hwan "regime" must be denounced.

Global Campaign Held on Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25–July 27) international organizations and political, social and pacifist organizations of many countries issued statements, held gatherings and photo exhibitions, etc., supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea and denouncing the U.S. and Chon Du Hwan junta that are creating tense situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Int'l Organizations

• Guy Dupre, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, called a press conference recently in Paris.

He said:

In hastening the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance, while stepping up the arms race, they seek an aim to trump up a new aggressive tool to strengthen the United States' neo-colonialist domination over the whole of Asia.

To this end, the U.S. authorities have actively backed the rule of the Nakasone cabinet, while crying for strengthening the military role of Japan.

With its assistance to Japan's remilitarization and rearming the United States tries to make Japan play the role of the gendarme in this region.

In acting so Japan on her part intends to gratify her expansionist ambition.

A war may break out again to sweep Korea, and no one can assure that it will not spread beyond the bounds of the Korean Peninsula under the present complex and dangerous international situation.

To threaten people by brandishing neutron weapons at such a time when millions of people the world over are seeking disarmament and peace against nuclear war, is a challenge to mankind, which should not be tolerated.

In conclusion we should like to say through you journalists to the world public: "The situation in Korea is connected with you. You can't be indifferent but must denounce the plots and provocations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and desire an end to their moves."

• The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea issued an appeal on June 29.

The appeal said:

All the lawyers of the whole world should resolutely oppose the foreign interference in Korea and extend active support to the south Korean people's struggle for reunification of the country and human rights.

In particular, all the lawyers of the world should express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification and lodge protests with the south Korean authorities by every means and ways on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

• The Secretariat of the International Union of Students made public a statement.

The statement said:

On the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people the Secretariat of the International Union of Students sternly denounces the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and their persistent new war provocation moves, the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance which will be a criminal military bloc, the reinvasion of Japan and the Chon Du Hwan junta's suppression of south Korean students who are struggling for democracy and freedom.

The IUS Secretariat demands that the United States respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and strongly urges the U.S. to unconditionally and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their aggression forces and lethal weapons, in accordance with the U.N. resolution on the Korean question.

The IUS Secretariat expresses full support and solidarity once again for the Korean people and students in their struggle for reunifying the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

• The Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America issued a statement on July 1.

The statement said:

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organisation urgently calls upon all the internationalist organisations, governments, social organisations and the peoples of the world to extend decisive support and solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people.

The moves of the U.S. administration to deploy neutron weapons in south Korea against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its new war provocations pose a threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organisation strongly denounces the U.S. and the south Korean junta's new war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK and claims an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

It ardently appeals to all the peace-loving, progressive peoples to actively support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

• The Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce recently made public an appeal.

It said:

The Korean people and commercial workers are vigorously fighting to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunify the country independently.

They are persistently struggling to shatter the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and avert the danger of war in the Korean Peninsula, Asia and the world.

In the name of its 20 million members, the Secretariat of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce expresses militant solidarity with the valiant Korean people and commercial workers in their just struggle.

We call upon the commercial workers and their trade unions all over the world to set the month of solidarity with the Korean peoples as a period of action and struggle for Korean reunification, sovereignty and peace and express in every possible way firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of the independent reunification of the country.

• The Liaison Committee of the Pacific Region for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea recently issued a statement.

Calling for strengthening support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, the statement said:

The Liaison Committee of the Pacific Region for Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea strongly denounces the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

We bitterly condemn the U.S. for supplying the Chon Du Hwan junta with military equipment.

We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

We actively support the reunification of Korea based on the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Considering that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. forces armed with nuclear weapons threatens peace in Korea and, further, in Asia and the world, we strongly demand that all the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea.

Meetings in Various Countries

USSR

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held on July 1 at the Sovkhoz named after Lenin in Moscow Region, the Soviet Union.

After speeches were made a resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution says:

The struggle of the Korean people for peacefully reunifying the country on a democratic basis free from outside interference is part of the struggle of all the peoples for peace, security, detente and social progress.

The Sovkhoz Collective named after Lenin expresses solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for making the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis and demands an end to suppression of fighters for democratic rights in south Korea.

Poland

A meeting was also held recently at the Polish Committee of Solidarity with Nations of Asia and Africa. The Chairman of the committee spoke there.

In his speech he exposed in detail the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance, ever more undisguised new war preparation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique's brutal suppression of people.

He said:

Our Polish public holds that the just demand of the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement should be realised at an early date.

(Continued on page 7)

Pyongyang Raps Japanese Gov't Measure on Kim Dae Jung Case

The Japanese police authorities on Aug. 1 announced the disbandment of the special investigation headquarters handling the Kim Dae Jung case.

South Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung, "ex-presidentail" candidate, now in the U.S. was kidnapped apparently by south Korean agents from the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo at broad daylight on Aug. 8, 1973 and forcibly taken to south Korea on Aug. 8, 1973.

Director of the Secretariat of the DPRK Fatherland Front on Aug. 8 issued a talk and denounced the measure Japanese authorities took as an act to conceal the truth and bury the case in oblivion.

Follow the gists of his talk and the article of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK.

Director of Secretariat of Fatherland Front

Noting that the Kim Dae Jung issue remains unsolved, though the south Korean ruler was changed during the last ten years since Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democrat, was abducted by the Chon Du Hwan junta, she said in her talk:

Recently, the Japanese authorities dissolved the "special investigation headquarters" of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. This suggests that the U.S. and Japanese authorities and the south Korean puppets are scheming another "abduction case" of him.

Kim Dae Jung who had won popularity among the south Korean people has undergone all sufferings over the last ten years, falling a victim to fascism. This fact rousing great indignation vividly shows the tragic lot of the democratic forces and the forces for peaceful reunification in south Korea.

Noting that the anti-communist fascist dictatorship only serves for the splittist policy of the U.S. for creating "two Koreas", she stressed:

Now the south Korean junta under the manipulation of the U.S. intend to create the impression that south Korea is an "independent state" with the interparliamentary conference scheduled in Seoul as an occasion. Regarding this as part of the political intrigues to whitewash the colonial fascist rule in south Korea and create "two Koreas", I determinedly oppose and reject it.

If the great national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country are to be promoted, it is imperative to clear south Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the patron of the fascist dictatorship in south Korea, and terminate thier interference in the internal affairs and, at the same time, shatter the criminal tie-up between the Japanese and the south Korea authorities and destroy the present military fascist rule in south Korea.

Herein lies the true way of completely settling the Kim Dae Jung issue.

If the U.S. truly wants democracy and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should give up thier colonial military fascist rule in south Korea and go back to their den so that our nation may unite and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must immediately discontinue suppression and persecution of the democratic figures including Kim Dae Jung and reinstate them and guarantee all people democratic rights and freedom of political activities including the freedom of discussing reunification.

The Japanese authorities should renounce their foolish intention to bury into oblivion the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case even by dissolving the investigation headquarters in collusion with the U.S. and realise their reinvasion design in league with the south Koreans and should come out for a correct settlement of the Kim Dae Jung issue as unanimously required by the Japanese and world peoples.

Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on Aug. 4 said:

This is a deliberate act for concealing truth of the international abduction case of the south Koreans and bury it in oblivion for good in history.

Noting that the Japanese authorities, even after they set up the investigation headquarters under the pressure of public opinion demanding a probe into the truth of the case, did not try to delve into the case, but tried to cover up the crime of the south Korean junta, the author of the commentary said:

The Japanese authorities this time declared that it gave up the investigation, again conniving at the criminal act of the south Koreans and closing their eyes to the dastardly political repression by traitor Chon Du Hwan putting Kim Dae Jung on the altar of his long-term office. This is a product of the intrigue to stretch their crooked hand of reinvasion deeper into south Korea by patronizing the puppets. Especially, with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference scheduled in Seoul, the Japanese authorities are trying to refurbish the ugly image of the puppet by propagandizing that there is no encroachment upon human rights in south Korea and remove all the outstanding problems with south Korea and create conditions for the completion of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance with Reagan's trip to Japan and south Korea as an occasion. With no amount of attempts can they conceal this criminal intention.

There will be nothing good to the Japanese authorities, if they persistently refuse to comply with the demand of the people of all strata at home and abroad for disclosing the whole picture of the Kim Dae Jung case and reinstating him.

The Japanese authorities should not indiscreetly patronize the south Korean puppets forsaken and denounced by the people within and without, but strive for an early settlement of the Kim Dae Jung case.

Court Struggle on Donghwa Credit Asso. Continues

On July 20, the appeal of the Donghwa Credit Association to the first instance at the Tokyo District Court against the suppressive act against it by the Tokyo National Tax Agency was turned down. The Donghwa Credit Association is presently called the Tokyo Korean Credit Association.

Personages involved the case on Aug. 1 appealed to the Tokyo High Court against the ruling by the first instance court.

The Donghwa Credit Association was raided on Dec. 13, 1967, by hundreds of policemen, inspectors and riot squads on the ground that five depositors with the Donghwa Credit Association were suspected of having been tax dodgers. Account books, documents, etc., were confiscated. Office fixtures were destroyed and workers of the association were injured.

The association suffered a loss in its management of business.

Since then, the Korean Credit Association has continued its court struggle for 15 years. It regarded the case as an unjustifiable act aimed politically and economically to suppress the Chongryun organization and Korean nationals in Japan.

In the past 15 years the Donghwa Credit Association has been in litigation with the Tokyo National Tax Agency over its suppressive measure. The Donghwa Credit Association took an action demanding compensation by the Japanese Government.

On July 20, the Tokyo District Court turned down the appeal of the plaintiffs and gave a decision approving the illegal and unjustifiable act of the Tokyo National Tax Agency, the accused.

Before raiding the association, the Tokyo National Tax Agency had obtained a "permit" from a judge of the Tokyo Summary Court, permitting the agency to search and place under distraint the head office and the Ueno branch of the Donghwa Credit Association, because five out of the depositors with the association were suspected of having evaded taxes.

Mobilized for the raid were 146 inspectors, 217 policemen and riot squads of Ueno and Harajuku police stations and the Metropolitan Police Agency.

2,515 account books, 779 bags and 317 books, etc. were confiscated. All the documents were confiscated. The offices were damaged.

The Donghwa Credit Association was a nation-wide financial institution for resident Koreans organized by them in spite of various obstacles.

At that time, depositors totaled some 13,000, with deposits amounting to 13 billion yen. The association ranked 12th among the 592 credit associations throughout Japan and the 3rd among the 79 credit associations in Tokyo.

The association was a member of the board of directors of the federation of credit associations. Its business management had been inspected by auditors from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

The association was organized as a result of the consistent efforts of Korean traders and businessmen in Japan and was a center of business operations.

In December 1965 the "Japan-ROK treaty" was concluded.

Afterward the Japanese Government began to show its hostility in its policy toward the DPRK and take suppressive measures against Korean nationals in Japan.

The "foreigners' school bill" was submitted to the Diet (1968). The bill aimed to control the national education of Koreans in this country. Campaigns to win recognition of Choson University (the highest educational institution of Koreans in Japan) as a formal educational institution, were obstructed. The repatriation work of Koreans to their homeland (started in 1959) was ordered suspended in 1967. The Japanese authorities encouraged Koreans living here to acquire "ROK" nationality. Many Koreans were deported. The Japanese Government attempted to restrict the activities of Koreans by submitting to the Diet a bill for "partial amendments to the Immigration Control Ordinance." (1969)

A series of suppressive measures was taken by the Japanese authorities against Korean residents.

On the other hand, inspection of tax payments by Korean businessmen was strengthened.

Mandatory investigation of the Donghwa Credit Association is believed to have been aimed at investigating depositors and clients of the association. This is clear from the fact that a large number of account books and documents concerning its general financial management were confiscated. These had nothing to do with the case of the alleged tax evaders. The association itself was not a suspect.

This mandatory investigation was actually intended to "take over" or destroy the Donghwa Credit Association on the excuse of investigation of tax evasion.

The association was on the verge of bankruptcy.

However, workers of the association, Korean traders and businessmen and other compatriots, made all-out efforts to defend their association.

Japanese policemen and riot squads raided the Ueno branch of the Donghwa Credit Association on Dec. 13, 1967.

The Donghwa Credit Association filed a lawsuit as an accuser. It demanded the following: withdrawal of a warrant of search, investigation and distraint; withdrawal of distrainment of a large number of account books and documents; demand of compensation amounting to 50 million yen for destroyed office fixtures and damaged credit and demand of an apology. Since then its 15-year-long court struggle has continued.

The July 20 decision by the Tokyo District Court was unjustifiable one, which completely turned down the appeal of the accuser.

This decision makes possible the investigation and distraint of account books and documents without a warrant in the name of investigation of taxation business.

The present situation is different from it was in those days. This unjustifiable decision should be overruled.

Korean Paintings "Grandfather's Sight-seeing in Pyongyang" by Choe Byong Gyu

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Party, Gov't and Other Dels. to Foreign Countries (June 6-29)

JUNE 6

* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Kim Sun Chol for a visit to Maritime Province of the USSR.

JUNE 8

* A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in Chief So Dong Bom for a visit to the German Democratic Republic

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su Gil for a visit to Poland

JUNE 10

* A delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee Li Tae Sul for a visit to Liaoning Province, China

JUNE 14

* A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, for a visit to China

JUNE 15

* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of the DPRK headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Kim I Hun for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Hungary

* A Korean government delegation headed by vice-Premier Kyo Ung Tae to attend the fifth meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic

* A Korean Trade Union delegation headed by U Jong Hak, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea for a visit to the Soviet Union

* A delegation of the Korean Musicians' Union headed by Kim Won Gyun, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union for a visit to the Soviet Union

JUNE 18

* A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Chang Jo, Secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for a visit to Khabarovsk Krai of the Soviet Union

JUNE 21

* A government scientific and technological cooperation delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Ung Ho, vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to attend the 23rd Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China

JUNE 22

* A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by its vice-Minister Li Jong Mok for a visit to Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia

JUNE 23

* A delegation of the DPRK University Sports Association headed by Pak Myong Chol, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Chairman of the DPRK University Sports Association to attend a general meeting of the International University Sports Federation

JUNE 25

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by its vice-President Choe Hwa Chun for a visit to the German Democratic Republic

JUNE 28

* A publication delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Jong Hyok, vice-Director of the Publication Guidance Bureau for a visit to China

JUNE 29

* A delegation of the Commission

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Korean National Here Reunited With His Sister, Brother After 44 Yrs. Separation

Kim Gi So, a 65-year-old Korean resident in Japan, was among the 52nd homeland visiting Korean group aboard the "Samjiyon", a DPRK passenger ship, which was approaching Wansan Port, in the DPRK, through small islands on June 10.

He lives Keinan, Ibaragi Prefecture, Japan. It was for the first time in 44 years that he was visiting his home country after he had left there.

Mountains and plains of the homeland drew near. He was filled with emotion. He was about to take a step on the homeland. Tears came into his eyes. He thought back of his past.

When he left the homeland, Korea was under the colonial rule of Japan. Farmlands and every other things were deprived of Korea. Koreans were even prohibited from using their mother tongue. He was born at Toryon-myon, Chongju County, North Pyongan Province, in 1918, 13 years after the aggressive annexation agreement was concluded. He was the fifth of his 6 brothers and sisters. He lost his parents in his childhood and his family was in poverty.

His eldest son made a livelihood by working as a tenant for his landlord. When he was 21 years old, he was drafted and was forced to come to Japan.

Living in a shack of a factory with other 20 Koreans in Katsushika, Tokyo, he worked hard from early in the morning till late at night. He would spend a sleepless night because of hunger. Whenever he woke up in bed because of hunger, his thought went to his sisters and brothers and his native place.

It took 44 years for him to be able to see his homeland again.

His elder brother sent him letters sometimes, which gave him courage to live in a foreign country. However, his elder brother's letter stopped arriving after he wrote Kim Gi So that his third brother was killed in a U.S. air raid during the Korean War and his fourth elder brother had died of illness.

"After his letters stopped coming to me, I was sure that my brothers and sisters were dead and that I was the only man of the six alive in this land. Since then I had lived in the Japanese society without any contact with Koreans living in this country.

"Wherever I went to various places throughout Japan, seeking for jobs, I always felt a yearning for my native place where I had spent my childhood days with my brothers and sisters.

Kim Gi So (left) climbed Mt. Kumgang with his nephew.

I was over 60 years old and my hair had turned gray. My yearning for the homeland grew with years. My homeland, where, I thought, none of my brothers and sisters were alive, was far away from me.

It was last spring that I unexpectedly received a letter, from the homeland.

The letter was from Haeju City, South Hwanghae Province. The letter was from my nephew. The letter told me that my second elder brother and a younger sister were living in the DPRK.

The letter was written by Paek Li Hyong, his sister's son, who was working at a fueling station in Haeju City.

Paek Ri Hyong once heard from his mother that his mother's elder brother had been drafted and taken to Japan during the Japanese colonial days of Korea.

His nephew found out Kim Gi So's old address at his eldest uncle's home (Kim Gi So's eldest brother).

Paek Li Hyong wrote a letter to Kim Gi So, living in Ibaragi.

In his letter, Mr. Paek asked his uncle to contact a Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) organization and live as an overseas citizens of the DPRK, maintaining his national identity.

Then, Kim Gi So visited the office of the Keinan Chapter of the Ibaragi headquarters of Chongryun.

He knew that short-term homeland-visiting groups were being organized by Chongryun for resident compatriots. He immediately made an application to join a group. Then came his visit to the homeland.

It was for the first time in 44 years after he left the homeland at the age of 21 aboard a "Pusan-Shimonoseki ferryboat" to come over to Japan. He was now on the deck of the Samjiyon, looking at buildings in Wonsan City, a port city of the DPRK.

As soon as the Samjiyon arrived at the port, he looked for his younger sister among the people gathered there. He found out his sister. They silently embraced each other for a while.

It took a long time for them to meet again. His nephews and nieces came around them. He looked as if he were in a dream.

After that, Kim Gi So spent happy days with his sister and his brother in the DPRK for about two weeks.

Wherever he went, he saw beautiful scenes, which were different from what he had seen in the past .... paved roads, multistory apartment houses, well-cultivated fields and paddy fields spread like so many carpets....

He climbed Mt. Kumgang with his nephew. He walked about Pyongyang as long as he wished. He was astonished at the development of the homeland.

He said:

"I was able to meet again my sister and my brother after 44 years' separation thanks to the homeland and the Chongryun organization. I am determined to join in the Chongryun activities and work for our home country.

The Samjiyon was built in 1979 as a passenger ship to enable Korean residents in Japan to make short-stay or long-stay visits to their homeland.

Kim Gi So, a Korean national, in Japan met his sister in the DPRK after 44-year-long separation.

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The reunification of Korea must be achieved on all accounts in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Syria

A soldiers' meeting was held at the Command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic in Damascus on June 26.

Addressing the meeting, Fawaz Surhan, Chief of General Staff of the Command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic, said: Though Korea and Syria are far away from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are standing firm on the same front against the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy.

If the U.S. unleash another war against the Korean people, the Syrian people and soldiers would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean friends in the same trench.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their adventurous plan to introduce neutron weapons are unanimously denounced by the world people who love peace and progress. The Syrian people and soldiers vehemently denounce the U.S. military provocations.

Noting that the Korean people's cause of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. and the independent reunfication of the country enjoys the unanimous support of the world people, he stressed that victory is certainly in store for the Korean people.

Mexico

The Mexican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification arranged a lecture meeting.

It was attended by parliamentarians and political and press figures, and members of the Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and many personages.

R. Narvaez Lopez, a journalist and writer, gave a lecture on the subject "Korea Is One" at the meeting.

In his lecture he stressed:

The division of Korea is ascribable entirely to the U.S. occupation of south Korea. Especially, due to the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and nuclear war preparation manoeuvres, a very grave situation has been created of late on the Korean Peninsula. This poses a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the world.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Norway

A meeting was held in Oslo under the co-sponsorship of the organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Norway.

An appeal adopted at the meeting stresses:

The participants in the meeting for solidarity with the Korean people appeal to the peoples of Norway and the world to pay deep attention to the development of the Korean situation and wage an energetic solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's cause of struggle for averting the danger of a new war.

We sternly denounce the attempt of the south Korean authorities to keep Korea divided into two for ever at the instigation of the U.S. and determindly argue the guarantee of the freedom of political and trade union activities and elementary democracy and human rights in south Korea.

U.S., doesn't interfere in the internal affairs of Korea but quit south Korea at once, taking along all your aggression forces.

Mozambique

A meeting was held in the capital of Mozambique.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The President of the Mozambican Central Institute of Culture in his speech expressed full support to the policies of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, saying Korea should be reunified without fail in accordance with his policies.

He stressed: The Liberation Front Party and Government of Mozambique sternly rap the U.S. occupation of south Korea and express firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for reunification of the country.

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of Machine Industry of the DPRK headed by Kim Se Yun, vice-Chairman of the Commission of Machine Industry and a Korean power industry technical delegation headed by Chong Tae Hyon, vice-Minister of Power Industry for a visit to Bulgaria

* A visiting group of workers of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Hong Song Suk Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Society for the Soviet Union

* A trade bank delegation of the DPRK to attend the Third Conference of Banks of Developing Countries to be held in Yugoslavia

* A Korean public health delegation headed by Pak Myong Bin, Minister of Public Health for a visit to Cuba

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (June)

* A 1983-84 protocol on cooperation between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Romanian National Council of Radio and Television Broadcasting was signed in Bucherest on May 25.

* A 1983-84 plan for cooperation in health services and medical sciences between the Ministries of Public Health of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Moscow on June 1.

* A 1983-84 plan for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Agricultural Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on June 20.

* An agreement on cooperation in agricultural sciences and a 1983-1984 plan for cooperation in agricultural sciences between the Academies of Agricultural Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic were signed recently in Sofia.

* A 1983-1984 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed recently in Islamabad.

* A protocol on the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest on June 22. (KCNA)

Participants of World Anti-Nuke Conf. Call for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops, Nuclear Weapons from S. Korea

Overseas participants of the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo from Aug. 1 to 3 demanded U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons in south Korea be withdrawn and supported the idea of establishing a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula.

They expressed their views on U.S. military presence in south Korea in interviews with People's Korea's staff reporter Kim Jong Myong.

Here are excerpts from interviews:

Ms. Rebecca Johnson: Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp, U.K.

Women Can Be Strong Forces for Peace Movement

I've been living at the Women's Peace Camp outside the main gate of the United States Air Base at Greenham Common which is about 60 miles west of London.

I have been living in that peace camp for 1 year now. That camp was started by a group of ordinary women, mostly housewives in September 1982 because of a NATO policy to deploy cruise and Persing missiles in Europe and in Greenham Common.

Nobody in England seemed interested or seemed to care. These women felt so angry and upset. They also felt powerless. So they got together a march to Greenham Common and started a camp there. It was a first peace camp in the world like that.

Since then there have been 14 peace camps in Britain and a number of similar camps in different countries like Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Holland and the U.S.A.

My personal involvement came as a result of having being to the peace museum in Hiroshima and seeing what the effects of nuclear war are.

It also came as a result of my studies which dealt with Soviet-American relations in Southeastern Asia, involving Japan, China and Korea.

As a result of both my studies and my personal horror at the idea of nuclear weapons being used ever again, I decided that I have to do something about it. I thought I had to involve myself.

In August last year, I went to Greenham and started to live there. I began to take protest action against the government and the American base.

As a result of my non-violent direct action, I have been arrested four times and imprisoned twice.

On U.S. Military Presence in S. Korea:

I think, the world, after the Second World War, was essentially divided into two spheres of influence. Power blocks try to maintain those spheres of influences.

The attempts by ordinary people for self-determination in their countries are opposed by super powers.

I think foreign military bases in any country should be withdrawn.

Therefore, just as we in Europe are strongly opposed to U.S. bases in our country, we must unite with the Korean people to oppose military bases in south Korea. We must see that our struggle is the same struggle against nuclear war.

When the European peace movement is very strong, the United States will transfer the nuclear war theater to Asia. There will be more nuclear weapons put into countries like Korea, the Philippines and Japan all of which have very large American military presences.

Clearly, we in Europe must not allow this to happen. If as a result of our endeavors Europe becomes a bit more safer, Asia becomes more dangerous. Then European people must work very hard to help the Asian people to build a strong peace movement against foreign military bases.

So I'm completely opposed to the U.S. military presence in south Korea. The U.S. military presence in south Korea does not protect the people at all. It maintains a corrupt and despotic oppressive government which suppresses the human rights of the south Korean people.

I know this, because I went to Seoul three years ago. I saw enough though my stay there was short.

On the Idea of Establishing Nuclear-Free Peace Zone in Northeast Asia:

It is a necessary idea and it must be put into practice. And these nuclear-free peace zones must be respected. It is a very important step towards peace.

On Women's Role in Peace Movement:

Women have initiated and led grass-roots anti-nuclear campaigns in Europe not only in Britain but in Europe generally. The established groups like the CND are still dominated by men.

Active non-violent grass-roots peace movements of Europe have been initiated and led by women. In the past, women have never been involved in politics at all ever before. They were housewives and just felt scared of politics and felt that they didn't know enough. Women can be strong forces for the movement of peace.

On Credo:

The personal is political. What I mean by that is that it is no good to just hold political theories about liberation and about equality if you do not practice those in your personal life.

For example, there are men who are involved in liberation struggles and peace movements. When they go home, they oppress and sometimes beat their wives. That contradiction cannot be allowed. How I speak and how my theories are wonderful, I must put into practice, first of all, in my own life. I have to try to change things in my home and then outside and then internationally. If I don't try to live by my own standards of non-violence and freedom and equality, then what I say is just hypocrisy.

On Kisaeng Tourism:

I think the problem of *kisaeng* tourism is a very complicated problem. I find it horrifying that women are forced to sell their bodies because of poverty and exploitation.

I am angry that men in the own country use women for those purposes, financially. I am very very angry that men go to south Korea from Japan to use women. It is a form of exploitation and colonialization from Japan to Korea, also from men to women.

That is completely unacceptable. I support all the women's movements in Asia which are working together against this appalling traffic in women's bodies. I was shocked when the south Korean "government" gave its approval to the Japanese tourist agencies who procure men to go to south Korea. My heart goes out to Korean women who suffer in this terrible way. Only by eliminating poverty in south Korea, will women be free from *kisaeng* tourism.

Mr. Tony Benn, END Liaison Committee, British Labour Party, U.K.

There is Nowhere Safe from Nuclear War

I am a member of the British Labour Party. I joined the Labour Party in 1942. I was a member of the Parliament from 1952 to June this year.

I have been involved in the peace movement since 1954. I am a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and a member of the Liaison Committee for the European Nuclear Disarmament. So, I have a long association with the peace movement.

On Peace Movement in Europe:

It is growing in strength. The campaign for nuclear disarmament in Britain, of course, goes back for nearly 30 years. It has always been influential. The Greenham Common Peace Camp and other bases have been protesting.

We have some 170 cities that have declared as nuclear-free zones. The movement is growing in strength partly because people feared that President Reagan may resort to hostile acts. The presence of American bases in Britain is source of anxiety. That is the basis of our movement.

Of course, we are very interested in what happens in Asia and the Pacific. Because, if there is a war anywhere, it will spread everywhere. There is no part of the world that would be safe from such a conflict.

On Nuclear-Free Korea:

The British Labour Party urges that all the American nuclear bases should go. We have over 100 American bases in Britain, big and small. All we said was all the nuclear weapons should go.

And I think the growth of nuclear free zones is a very important development. I am 100 percent in support of the idea.

On U.S. Policy on South Korea:

The Reagan administration policy to give support to the Chon Du Hwan military junta is a mistake. The Americans are now using the argument about the Soviet Union and socialist countries as an excuse to establish a very powerful military control as many countries as they can. In Central America there is a task force. In Latin America, Americans' arms are being given to some of the most vicious fascist dictators. This tendency to form the anti-communist alliance around the world is a threat to the freedom of the people of those countries. So I am entirely opposed to the U.S. policy towards south Korea.

On Credo:

I am a socialist, and a member of the British Labour Party. I believe that the world is moving toward socialism. The only future for us lies in socialism. The only interesting argument for me is what sort of socialism.

Capitalism is in deep crisis. Feudalism is oppressive although it still exists in some parts of the world. We must have peace in order to build socialism. We must have socialism in order to build peace.

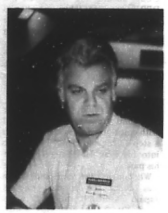
Mr. Tony Pangelinan, Micronesia Regional Solidarity Council, Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (OPIR), Chamorro Grassroots Movement, Guam

We Should Have Solidarity

The U.S. policy to build up its military presence in other nations is aimed at protecting themselves. The Americans keep their forces in our land (Guam), south Korea, Japan and the Philippines. We all share the same problem. So we should have solidarity to fight the foreign military bases. There is a great possibility in case of a conflict in the region that a country involved in the conflict will strike the countries which allow the U.S. military presence. Because we have U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons, we cannot but become a target from an adversary of the United States.

It attacks us before it attacks the continental United States.

The Americans' intention is not to protect us but to protect themselves. They do not care about us when a conflict takes place.



Mr. Mikis Peristerakis, Independent Peace Movement, Greece

U.S. Military Presence In S. Korea Threat to Democracy

Greece is situated in a very critical place, just between Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

After the Second World War, the Americans have always intervened in the internal political affairs of Greece. For a long time, we had right-wing governments. These governments were replaced by the fascist, dictatorial governments. The last dictatorship was established through the CIA-directed military coup in 1967. But the student-led revolution toppled the dictatorship in 1974. Now the government is a socialist government. The Greek people are struggling to remove the American bases from their territory.

The U.S. military presence in our country is a main obstacle to democracy in our country. The Americans are to stay in Greece in five more years.

I belong to an independence peace movement. We think the peace movement is playing an important role to prevent nuclear holocaust. We cannot rely only on the government of each country to prevent a nuclear war.

In Greece there is a strong peace movement. In the future, in association with the European peace movements, we are going to have a referendum covering every European country against the presence of nuclear arms in Europe.

The U.S military presence in south Korea poses as a serious threat to the south Korean people for their struggle to restore democracy and the basic human rights.

At the time of the conflict in Korea, the right-wing government of Greece sent its troops to the Korean front at the dictates of the Americans.

The American troops and military bases in south Korea limit the rights of the people there.

Foreign military bases must be removed from every country.

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